

## MAY IMPRISON MILITIA HEADS IN THE MINE WAR

Continued from First Page.

ammunition so delivered. The above applies to individuals, firms, associations and corporations.

The Secretary later issued this statement explaining the conditions which had necessitated the proclamation:

"I learn from reports from the commanders on the ground the following about conditions in Colorado:

"The use of firearms has been widespread. In the district from Walsenburg south, an area of about 400 square miles, there are at least sixty mines. They are located mainly in canyons and are very difficult to reach.

"The strikers and those sympathizing with them have recently organized themselves and armed themselves and the operators have had hundreds of mine guards who also armed.

"The localities, which are very close to each other as the crow flies, are only reached by winding roads, which increase the distance anywhere from five to ten times the air line distance.

"The State troops in certain localities have served to aggravate the trouble. Certain stores at Walsenburg were broken into by some troops connected with the State organizations and articles were taken.

"In the Canyon District.

"Conditions at the Canyon district are practically similar to those just described as existing at the Walsenburg district.

"There was a very serious conflict at Ludlow, the details of which appeared in the press at the time of the occurrence, where women and children as well as men were killed, and since that time the feeling has been excessively bitter, and there have been other conflicts resulting in the killing of those belonging to each side.

"Many of the strikers are foreigners who do not speak English and it is very difficult to make them understand when we try to explain a situation to them.

"The commanders in the field have no far exercised wise judgment, have allowed alarm and with the limited numbers at their disposal are doing the best that is possible.

"It is hoped that the proclamation calling for all parties to give up arms will be cheerfully and promptly complied with and thus a great source of danger will be removed."

Increase of the force of Federal troops in the Colorado strike region was announced by the War Department to-night in the following bulletin:

"Two troops of cavalry are ordered to the Boulder-Louisville district, Colorado. They left Fort Robinson, Neb., at 11:15 this morning.

"Horses for the squadron of the Fifth Cavalry, which is in the Trinidad district, will leave Fort Leavenworth, Kan., this evening via Santa Fe Railroad for Trinidad.

"Capt. Foerster with Troop H, Fifth Cavalry, has been sent from Trinidad to Ludlow to disperse the strikers.

"Latest advices from Trinidad district report no further action of violence."

**Corporations Are Firm.**

All the corporations involved in conflict with the striking miners in Colorado intend to stand pat in their determination not to submit their troubles to a board of mediation.

This is the information that has come to Representative Foster of Illinois, chairman of the House Committee on Mines and Mining. Chairman Foster received it direct from the heads of the corporations.

In this stand the corporation officials have the support of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who is an influential factor in the mining fields of Colorado. The official notice given to Mr. Rockefeller and his associates in the negotiating for peace the strikers were willing to waive recognition of the union as an issue to be arbitrated did not bring the response that was expected from the corporation officials.

Chairman Foster made public to-night the telegraphic correspondence that passed between him and Mr. Rockefeller and officials of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and other corporations in the strike region.

These exhibits show that the strikers got one opportunity to make a peaceful settlement, and that having failed to take advantage of it they must submit on terms dictated by the owners or not at all.

The correspondence embraced two telegrams directed to Mr. Rockefeller, two long telegrams from the corporation officials on the ground in Colorado, another telegram forwarded by Mr. Foster to J. F. Wellborn, president of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, and a statement by Mr. Foster in which he recapitulates the attitude assumed by the corporations.

**Mr. Foster's Statement.**

Commenting on the refusal of the owners to mediate Chairman Foster made this statement to-night:

"In my conference with Mr. Rockefeller at his office in New York I turned on him the same sentiment and putting the differences existing between the striking miners and the operators to a fair and neutral board of arbitration, believing that the trouble existing in the State of Colorado could be peacefully settled.

"I spent the month of February in Colorado at the direction of the House investigating conditions. Mr. Rockefeller has not been there in ten years.

"I have been over the property and have conferred with and examined men on both sides of the controversy. I understand the issues on both sides.

"There is nothing in the differences which cannot be settled by arbitration. The demand that the union be recognized has now been withdrawn.

"The great question now confronting the strikers and owners is Will you agree to submit the matter to adjustment by arbitration?"

"Mr. Rockefeller cannot evade his responsibility. He cannot set forth the excuse that he will not arbitrate the recognition of the union. He can prevent loss of life and property by yielding to arbitration. The great Pennsylvania strike and also the recent West Virginia strike were settled by men on both sides agreeing to abide by the decision of umpires.

"In neither case was the union recognized. National sentiment and every instinct of humanity demand the prompt settlement of the Colorado strike. Nothing should prevent both strikers and Mr. Rockefeller from placing the case before a neutral board."

Mr. Foster began his efforts to bring about mediation in the Colorado coal fields early in the week.

**Mr. Foster's Despatch.**

On April 29 Representative Foster sent this telegram to John D. Rockefeller, Jr.:

"William Green, secretary-treasurer of the International Mine Workers

Union, makes public statement that mine workers will waive any recognition of the union or unionizing camps. Are you willing to enter into negotiations for settlement of strike on that basis and stop the killing of men, women and children? I sincerely trust you to do so and believe the strike can be ended without recognition of the union and all other differences can be amicably settled. In my judgment it is your duty to do so."

To this Mr. Rockefeller replied on April 30 as follows:

"The telegram of last night is received. I am forwarding it to the officers of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company in Denver, who with the officials of the other mining companies in Colorado are the only ones competent to deal with the question therein referred to."

Upon the receipt of that telegram Representative Foster sent this to Mr. Rockefeller on April 30:

"Your telegram somewhat a disappointment. We were in hopes that you would deem the situation so grave and serious that you would give your personal efforts to prevent the further killing of men, women and children, and we renew the hope that you will reconsider and resolve to use your personal influence and authority to this humane end."

**The Operators' Reply.**

On the same day Representative Foster received this telegram from the officers of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and other operators:

"Answering your telegram of last night, addressed to Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and referred to Colorado miners to watch for the strikers on April 16 the Governor withdrew all except a small detachment of militia from the field law, order and quiet prevailed in this State. There were employed by the operators of coal mines more than 10,000 apparently contented men."

"On the morning of April 26 the striking miners in the Ludlow tent colony, two miles from the nearest coal mine, placed their women and children in what they considered places of safety and made an armed attack upon the militia encamped near by. The fight continued throughout the day and several men were killed."

"During the battle the tent colony was destroyed by fire. Next day the bodies of two women and eleven children were discovered in a hole under a tent where the strikers had placed them when the attack upon the soldiers was begun. They had all been suffocated. None of these children and no women were killed by rifle fire nor did the soldiers know or have any reason to suspect the presence of non-combatants where the strikers had concealed them."

"On April 22 Lawson, International board member United Mine Workers of America and the leader of the strikers, in an interview published throughout the State asserted that a war of extermination would therefore be conducted by the strikers, and Doyle, secretary of the U. M. W. of A., by wire instructed the officials of the militia, which had been again ordered back upon the field. The meaning and purpose of such language was obvious."

**Recital of Excesses.**

"Since that time the strikers in armed bands varying in number from fifty to four hundred have attacked the town of Delagua from the hills and killed the men. They have dynamited and burned the buildings and equipment of the Empire, Southwestern and Green Canon mines, at Aurora."

"They have driven men, women and children into the Empire mine and sealed the entrance with explosives. After the location of a trace agreed to between the Governor and Hawkins, attorney for the U. M. W. of A., they drove him and others away from the Sunnyside mine and a trace agreed to between the Governor and Hawkins, attorney for the U. M. W. of A., as well as the Pictou mine."

"They dynamited the stipple at the McLaughlin mine and fired many shots into the buildings at Maitland. They also entered the store building at Rockvale and carried away guns and ammunition. They attacked the buildings and dwelling houses at the handler mine and kept up a merciless fire from the hills for nearly forty hours, killed one man and finally took possession of the camp by slipping in a number of men under a white flag."

"They have burned, dynamited and completely destroyed the McNally mine in Huerfano county, kept up an almost continuous fire from entrenched positions for fifty hours upon the Walsenburg mine, wounded one woman, killed and wounded four men and killed a surgeon wearing the Red Cross insignia while attending wounded soldiers on the field."

"They viciously attacked the Hecla mine in Boulder county, killed one and wounded three men and drove all employees and their families to cover for many hours."

"They attacked the Forbes mine in Las Animas county with a force of 400 armed men, killed seven miners, including four Japanese, and burned everything in sight, including a stable and thirty-three mules."

**The Alleged Abettors.**

"In the prosecution of their campaign of extermination the foregoing are some of the things these men have done during the past few days with the tacit consent, active cooperation and under the personal direction and control of officers and paid agents of the United Mine Workers of America."

"As before stated the coal mine operators of this State now have in their employ about 10,000 men who are satisfied with the conditions of their employment. We promised these men protection from personal violence when the strike was called and they

have stood loyally by their employers under most trying circumstances, disregarding the dangers and privations incident to the recent armed attacks of the strikers upon them and their homes."

"With these men we will always treat as conciliatory matters affecting their welfare, but we cannot enter into negotiations of any character with the officers and agents of the United Mine Workers of America, who alone are responsible for the terrible reign of disorder and bloodshed which has disgraced this State."

"Instead of it being our duty to do so, we conceive it rather to be the duty of the officials of the United Mine Workers of America who called the strike to now call it off. They can do so if they see fit, and by so doing they will, within an hour, in a great measure restore industrial peace and prosperity to this State. In no event will the American people, when fully advised, long permit 1,200 or 1,500 armed men to continue their unlawful efforts to prevent 10,000 law-abiding and industrious men from working for whom, when and upon such terms as they see fit."

The above despatch was signed by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, by I. F. Wellborn, president, and for eighteen other companies by leading officials.

To this Representative Foster replied on May 1 to J. F. Wellborn, president of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company:

"Will you kindly tell the coal operators that I have read their telegram yesterday, describing recent disturbances in the State. I am anxious for arbitration regardless of who is to blame. National sentiment demands a settlement of the controversy."

"Many causes for discontent are claimed to exist. The deplorable conditions set forth in their telegram should convince them that it is their duty to agree to submit the matter to a fair board of arbitration so as to stop the loss of life and destruction of property on both sides."

**The Rejected Plan.**

Under date of May 1, Chairman Foster received a telegram signed by all the corporations involved, pointing out that on November 27 last, Gov. Ammons of Colorado submitted to owners and men a plan of settlement that the corporations said was fair to all concerned. The operators agreed to the plan, but the strikers refused to accept it. This telegram read in part:

"All the disorders and bloodshed in this State since November 27, has been due to the attitude of the officers and members of the United Mine Workers of America. We still consider the plan of the Governor legally and industrially sound and have never retracted our formal approval thereof."

In Gov. Ammons' plan of settlement it was proposed that the men should trade where they pleased, but the corporations would cease issuing scrip, that the eight hour day should be observed, that a semi-monthly pay day should prevail and that all employees should receive employment if their places were not already filled."

It is not brought out in this correspondence why the strikers refused to assent to an agreement on the terms suggested by Gov. Ammons. It is understood, however, that the miners held out because of the refusal of the owners to recognize the union of the strikers.

Despite the failure of Chairman Foster to bring about mediation Secretary of Labor Wilson is determined to go ahead with his plan of conciliation that was put into effect when he appointed H. Davies of Kentucky and H. R. Fairley of Alabama as the representatives of the Government to bring about a peaceful settlement of the troubles between the owners and the strikers.

**SITUATION AT THE MINES.**

**War Department Gives Out a Review of Conditions.**

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The War Department gave out to-night the following itemized review of conditions in the coal mining region based on information received in despatches from Major Holbrook at Trinidad:

"The following named mines in Huerfano county have been working under the protection of mine guards: Oakdale, Tioga, Big Four, Champion, Toltre, McNally, Robinson, Walzer, Cameron, Ravenswood, Ideal, Prior, Midway and Newhouse."

"The following are idle: Occidental, Strong, Pinon, Solar, Gordon, Black Canon, Maitland, Pictou and Hebron."

"The following under the protection of mine guards are working in Las Animas county: Black Diamond, Primrose, Rugby, Green Canon, Southwestern, Empire, Delagua, Hastings, Tabasco, Berwick, Colmar, Toller, Huerfano, Majestic, Forbes, Grey Creek, Morley and Wootton, Piedmont, Sopris, Cokedale, Frederick, Primrose, Tercio and Royal."

"The following are idle: Broadhead, Safford, Bowen, Engle, McLaughlin, Starkville and Cornell."

"Since April 20 and up to the time that Holbrook's command reached the ground, the following mines have been burned: McNally, Green Canon, Southwestern, Empire, Forbes and Royal."

"The mines that are being operated vary in their production from 17 per cent up to full capacity. They are scattered over a large area. It is more than 100 miles by the road from Oakdale mine to Tercio. There are about 4,000 strikers, most of whom are now in and around Trinidad."

The following information has been received from Major McClure of Canyon City, Col.:

"The following named mines are not working: Brookside, Royal George, Magnet, Coal Creek, Tremont, Rockcastle, Radiant, Chandler. The Wolf Park mine is working, using union labor. There is a total of 1,500 miners in vicinity of these various mines."

"No disturbances have been reported by other officers as having taken place."

## TENT COLONY "MASSACRE" FIXED UPON COLORADO MILITIA AND MINE GUARDS

Coroner's Jury Finds That Either the State Troops or Hired Guards, or Both, Caused the Death of Women and Children.

DENVER, May 2.—State militiamen or mine guards, or both, set fire to the Ludlow tent colony on April 26 and burned to death two women and eleven children after ten men had fallen in a battle between militiamen and strikers.

The men who fired the tents with torches, whether soldiers, mine guards or both, were acting under direct orders of Major Patrick J. Hamrock or Lieut. K. E. Linderfelt, or both, of the Colorado National Guard.

The above finding was in brief the verdict returned late to-day by the coroner's jury sitting at Trinidad.

The verdict followed the testimony of twenty-one eyewitnesses of the tragedy, who told harrowing stories of the way in which women and children lost their lives.

Some of the witnesses declared that the soldiers walked among women and children who were crawling on the ground and screaming from terror and helplessly applied torches to the tents.

Thus far no arrests have been made, but it is expected several persons will be taken into custody within a few hours.

The last of the twenty-one witnesses examined by the jury was A. J. Riley, a Colorado and Southern Railroad brakeman, whose train, southbound, pulled into the Ludlow station at about the time the fire started.

Riley, who was riding on the engine, said that his attention was attracted to the colony by the tents, two of which were then aflame.

"While militiamen maintained the fire of rifles upon the colony from one angle," he testified, "I saw another militiaman enter the colony with a blazing torch and touch off the third tent."

"Women and children were then crawling along the railroad cut under cover of the train to the safety of an arroyo, many of them screaming in terror. One hundred of the militia and mine guards were strung out along the railroad track for 150 feet."

Ten of the militiamen approached the cab in which Riley and the engineer were sheltered and thrust their guns into their faces. Riley said he ducked and they moved on, according to Riley, and linked their command with threats of death.

Riley's testimony was corroborated by that of J. S. Harriman, conductor of the freight train, who rode in the caboose. Harriman said that he jumped from the caboose to see the cause of the blaze, which he could see plainly. A bullet sang past his head, he said, and he ducked back into the cab and blew out the light.

In the darkness, he declared, the flashes of light from the militiamen's rifles, as they fired at the burning tents, were plainly visible.

Harriman testified that at that time women and children were attempting to escape under cover of the train from the freight train, who rode in the caboose. Many of them had been forced to remain all day, to the arroyo described by Riley. He said that all of them seemed to be crawling to avoid the militia's rain of bullets.

Horace N. Hawkins, general counsel for the United Mine Workers of America, said that he had not determined to-night whether or not to apply for criminal

## THREE HOURS IN CELL QUIETS MARIE GANZ

Arrested for "Inciting to Riot," She First Refuses, Then Is Glad of Bail.

"MOURNERS" STILL PARADE

Upton Sinclair to Continue Silent Protest at Standard Oil Offices To-day.

Marie Ganz, the anarchist who has been hurling unprintable epithets and threats against John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in the last few days, was arrested shortly before noon yesterday in Broadway near Rector street while on her way with Alexander Berkman to join the "free silence" paraders in front of the Standard Oil Building at 26 Broadway.

A warrant issued by Magistrate Murphy at the instance of Deputy Police Commissioner Rube charged her with using "threatening language" and "inciting to riot." She was taken through Wall street to the Old Slip police station house and remained in a cell for about three hours.

"Sweet Marie," as her street audiences have begun to know her, was released on a bail bond supplied by a surety company, and she left the station house shortly before 4 o'clock subdued and quiet and accompanied by H. Robert Bernstein, an employee of the surety company. She will be arraigned in the Tombs police court this morning.

A number of the striking miners are on their way from Colorado, it was said at the free silence headquarters at 8 Trinity place yesterday, to take part in the parade wearing demonstrations in front of the Standard Oil Building. No one could say when the strikers will arrive because, it was explained, they are "beating their way to New York on freight trains."

Upton Sinclair, organizer of the "free silence" daily stroll of crape wearers in front of 26 Broadway, said last night that a number of young men at the parade headquarters in Trinity place told him they intended to go to Tarzantown today and continue the crape procession at the Rockefeller country estate at Pocantico Hills.

Sinclair, to whom "Sweet Marie" and the other shouters seem to be a sad trial, declared he would take no part in the Tarzantown invasion. He will not visit any churches to-day, either, in the hope of showing a crape clad man to John D. Rockefeller or Mr. Rockefeller, Jr., as some of the protesters against the Colorado shootings say they would do.

"But I intend to walk up and down in front of the Standard Oil Building again to-morrow," said Sinclair. "My protest is not against Mr. Rockefeller personally, but against the invisible government of which he is a part. Therefore, even if one is in the building on Sunday, the visible protest against the invisible government will continue just the same."

"I have no sympathy with these street disturbers who are bawling like a lot of hoodlums and making unnecessary disturbances. We believe in a protest of silence against an institution, and I for one will not hang around Mr. Rockefeller's church or his country home."

Marie Ganz detonated around the

"People's forum" in the plaza north of the Municipal Building during the forenoon yesterday and then headed down Broadway with Berkman. Near Rector street a group of reporters who were waiting for her to join the crowd watching the free silence further down the street accosted Sweet Marie.

"I'm going up to Rockefeller's office again," Sweet Marie told the reporters, "and I'll send the same message for him that I left for him before. After that I'm going to hold a meeting in Howling Green."

Lieut. Murray J. Werzansky and Detective Henley of Mr. Rubin's staff, who had strolled up to the group, had a different idea about how Sweet Marie was to put in the noon hour. Werzansky interrupted some of Sweet Marie's choice words to show her the warrant they had for her arrest.

From that time on Sweet Marie spent an absolutely useless day. She seemed really pleased when placed under arrest, and took the honor quietly. She was born in Austria twenty-five years ago, was said at the station house desk, she lived at 58 East 104th street, and she is, he added, "a salalady."

Some one called up The Sun last night to announce that a memorial service for the dead Colorado strikers would be held at 2 P. M. to-day in front of the Standard Oil building at 26 Broadway.

It was said the service would be conducted by the Rev. William Miller Gamble, rector of St. Stephen's Church, Coxsackville, N. J., who would wear his robes.

**PARADE AT JOHN D.'S HOME**

"Mourners" Continue Night Patrol and One Tries to Speak.

Five "mourning paraders" went on patrol in front of John D. Rockefeller, Jr.'s home at 10 West Fifty-fourth street at 5:30 o'clock last night and continued their weary walk four hours. They were Marie Chapin, Sarah Greenwood, Appel, Arthur Caron and an unidentified man who said he "just came in from Tacoma, Wash."

Det. Rube Ward, detailed from Police Headquarters, decided that the parade was too short and compelled the walkers to lengthen the laps until they extended from Fifth avenue almost to Sixth avenue. At 7 o'clock a man who looked like a Kentucky Colonel mounted the steps of the Rockefeller house and tried to make a speech. Ward made him scot.

At the close of the walk the man from Tacoma took all the "mourners" to a Sixth avenue restaurant.

It was announced that the walk will be resumed at 5:30 o'clock this morning and will continue in relays all day.

**ON GUARD AT POCANTICO**

Employees Ready to Resist Any Move by Agitators.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., May 2.—If any I. W. U.'s or other agitators attempt to annoy John D. Rockefeller, Jr., or his father at Pocantico they will meet with strong resistance. Employees on the estate were asked to-day whether or not they were willing to become deputies if the occasion arose, and all agreed.

The Rockefeller automobile has been meeting every train at the Tarrytown station, but who the chauffeur expected could not be learned. At 10 o'clock three men came out from New York. They were immediately driven to Pocantico Hills. It is supposed they were detectives.

John D. Rockefeller, Sr., played golf alone, but two strange men followed him around the course and kept a sharp lookout for strangers. It is believed they were Burns men.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was not out all day.

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